

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1853.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
In Advance, \$3 for six months.

NOTICE.—Having a large amount of business demanding undivided attention, and which, in addition to my editorial labors, is more than I can well attend to, and as this will probably continue to be the case for three or four weeks to come, I have engaged the services of Rev. D. Emerson, for the time named, and who will take charge of the editorial department of tomorrow evening's paper.

O. CLEMENS.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 7th, 1853.

N. B.—Mr. Emerson is not responsible for any political articles or any expression of political sentiment that may appear in the paper.

Maine Liquor Law.

We did not know that we had been requested to publish the article below, until we saw it so stated in last Saturday's Tri-Weekly "Messenger." There was some conversation in relation to its publication, and we stated then, what we repeat now, that it would prove nothing, for nobody in this community knows John Neal or John Smith either—assuming the latter to be the name of the editor of the Boston Transcript. They may be reliable men; they may not be reliable. Besides, we have conversed with persons who denied the efficiency of the Maine Law in large cities, but have not found any who had any claims to knowledge from personal acquaintance with the subject, who did not admit that it was enforced in the small towns. If this be true, whether it is enforced in the large cities or not, has no bearing on the question now before the people of this city. Influences are brought to bear in densely populated cities, which cannot be for years to come in Hannibal. We either think that, considering the very delicate and ambiguous nature of his "request" for us to publish, "Many Readers" has worked himself into quite an unnecessary paroxysm of indignation:

Editors of the Messenger:

GENTS.—The enclosed article was pointed out to the editor of the Journal, with a desire for its publication. He declined—as he had a perfect right to do—and I must request you to give it a place in your paper. Our object is light, and this cannot be had save by a view at both sides. Let truth be told, and let independence be maintained, no matter how Fanaticism and Puritanism suffer.

This, gentlemen, is not the soil where these isms grow. Those who would teach them would do better to go on the soil where mormonism, abolitionism, amalgamation, women's rights, socialism, deism, and a thousand other isms which have cursed our land, grow and flourish, and emit their deadly poisons into the social, moral and political world. South of "Mason & Dixon's Line" these abominations, thank God! have had no abiding place, and the new lights of this our day, will not be apt to plant them here, so as to take root and spring into life. If it be true that the Maine Liquor Law has proved a failure, even among the puritans of Maine, why attempt to impose it upon the people of the West, who ever think themselves capable of attending to their own affairs, and who are not very apt to ape Maine or her rabid followers?

Publish both sides, gentlemen, of this matter, and try not to deceive by withholding the entire truth. The law says, he who is guilty of a "suppression veri," is as guilty of falsehood as he who is guilty of a "suggessio falsi." In other words, that he who pretends to give facts, and suppresses a part, is as guilty as the man who suggests a falsehood. Take this, then, as a true maxim, and give the enclosed a place in your paper, and oblige

MANY READERS.

From the St. Louis News.
The Maine Liquor Law.

There seems to be a wide variance of testimony on the question whether or not the Maine Liquor Law works any good in the States that have adopted it.

A paper published in Portland, called the "State of Maine," contains a most able article in reference to the practical workings of the Maine Law, from the pen and over the signature of John Neal, Esq. The editor of the Boston Transcript, in noticing this article, says:

We think, with Mr. Neal, that the time has fully come when the whole truth should be known in regard to the humbug and falsehood which has been published in respect to the practical effects of the severe statute known as the

"Maine Law." Upon a recent visit to a portion of the State of Maine, we found that the large stories published in regard to the public sale of liquors were sheer fabrications—the sale of liquors, as we witnessed it at the hotels in Maine, was pure and undisguised as such sale is in the city of New York. And merchants and public men of Maine informed us that there was a more general use of intoxicating drinks throughout the State than there was ever before known. The statements of these gentlemen confirm the opinions of Mr. Neal. He says:

At this moment, and it has been growing worse every day since the first three months were over—when people were blinded by its presumption, or frightened by its rashness—there is more intemperance and more drinking in this city and neighborhood, and probably throughout the whole State of Maine, with here and there a doubtful exception, than there has been at any other time for twenty years. Young men have banded together in clubs, to evade the law; travelers have brought liquors with them to our public houses; children carry liquor flasks about with them; and bottles are made into the shape of Bibles, and bound so as to deceive the eye.

Hundreds of demijohns of liquor were distributed among our householders the very day the law went into operation—if we may believe the "embodiment" when his teeth testified against itself—and these demijohns have been replenished as fast as they were emptied; and now at this hour it can be had anywhere and everywhere. And yet, with a boldness and effrontery without example, since Cobbett continued to offer himself, day after day, to be broiled on his own gridiron, if the Bank of England ever resumed specie payments, years after it was notorious all over the world, except among the readers of his Register (the Watchmen of that day,) that the Bank paid out thousands and tens of thousands of specie every hour—the story continues to be told, for the western and Canadian markets, week after week, that the drinking houses are all broken up in the city of Portland, and that the sale of liquor in the State of Maine is no more!—a shameful falsehood, which has never been true, or anything like true, since Maine had a place on the map of North America.

For the Journal.

To those of my fellow citizens who were pleased to nominate me a candidate for Mayor at the approaching election, I return many thanks.

Permit me to say, as heretofore, (to your committee) I must be excused.

A. G. GANO.

For the Journal.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANNIBAL AND MASON TOWNSHIP.

The county court is about levying a tax to build a court house, clerks' offices and jail at Palmyra, to cost not less than \$25,000 00.

Would it not be better for you, in your city and township, or individual capacity, or partly in both, to offer to build such houses for the county free, provided the county seat be moved to Hannibal? as you will have to pay \$10,000 towards the new houses if they are built in Palmyra, by paying your pro rata tax, which I think would be about 2-5 of the whole. You could save an annual tax of six hundred dollars—about the expenses of our city court, by being relieved of the necessity for such court—which is equivalent to \$10,000 more. You would be relieved, also, of the necessity of building suitable buildings for city court, clerk's office, and calaboose, equal to \$5,000 more, making in the aggregate the necessary sum for suitable buildings for county purposes.

Besides, you would be relieved of the tax of time and money in attending court at Palmyra, equal at least to \$1,000 per annum, and realize an enhancement of your property and of your business equal to four times the money expended.

HANNIBAL.

On Sunday night last, a fracas occurred on the street, in this place, between two of our young men, in which a knife was the weapon used on one side and a hickory cane on the other. No very serious result—as the party with the cane succeeded in breaking the blade of the knife in the hands of his antagonist early in the action—otherwise serious work might have been the consequence. One received a considerable wound on the hand, and the other a blackened eye, is all the damage done. The matter is now undergoing a legal investigation. As usual, whisky was the instigator of the fracas—one of the parties being under the influence of the liquid fire at the time, and when in that mood is apt to say and do things that he would be far from doing when sober—for when he refrains from the use of liquor we have not a more orderly, well behaved and industrious young man in the place.—[Paris Mercury, 7th.

**"CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,"
"BETTER THAN THE BEST."
Is our Rule for Book and Job Printing.**

We are authorized to announce O. G. STRONG a candidate for City Marshal at the approaching November election.

An Outline of Senator Atchison's Speech at Parkville, Aug. 6th, 1853.
(Continued.)

When Nebraska shall be settled, and people shall desire to enter this Union as a State, it is the right of the people to form their institutions to suit themselves. They may adopt slavery as one of their institutions, or they may exclude it, as they shall deem expedient. If it is the will of a majority of the people of the Territory, at that time to exclude slavery, be it so. It is their business, not ours. Let them present a will with a republican form of Government: his is all that should be asked. I would vote its admission into the Union. The Territories of the United States, preparatory to their admission into the Union as States, have the right to form their own institutions; as much so as States of the Union have a right to change their institutions.

No person will doubt the right of South Carolina to abolish slavery! None will doubt the right of Massachusetts to establish slavery. The Territories have the same right when they form their Constitutions, and ask admission into the Union as States. Now am I understood? Is there anything doubtful in my position? I will thank any gentleman to catechise me, that I may be clearly and distinctly understood, for I desire upon this question to be understood.—I know that my opinions upon this subject have been by some misunderstood, by others misrepresented. No person questions me. Then I am understood.

I now, fellow citizens, call your attention to a letter of Col. Benton's to certain gentlemen of Cole county; then more especially to a letter of his, to citizens of Monroe county. (The Col. is indefatigable in writing letters.) In the former letter, he gives it as his opinion that certain portions of the Nebraska Territory are open to settlement by white men, and advises them, if not directly, at least indirectly, to settle it. I was called upon for my opinion in relation to this matter. I gave it as my opinion, that there was no portion of that territory open to settlement by white men, and that is the issue. It is a mere question of law, about which there is a difference of opinion, not only between Col. Benton and myself, but others. Col. Benton is a man of great experience, learning and industry—a man of "head and thought," and upon all subjects in which he has no feeling to bias his judgment, I freely admit, that his opinion should far outweigh mine; but where there was the least tinge of interest, anything that would do him good or harm, such is my want of confidence in the integrity of his mind, that I would not place the most implicit confidence in it. But it is not my intention, on this occasion, to use epithets and apply abuse to the Col., for I must do him the justice to say that his letter to the citizens of Monroe county breathes a milderspirit than anything I have seen from him lately. I will not therefore permit him to "out do me" in courtesy of bearing.

In that letter he only charges me with ignorance or misrepresentation, and all the members of both Houses of Congress with ignorance. He does not once use the term nullification, disunion, treason, conspiracy, or anything like it, and these terms generally constitute the warp and woof of his chaste correspondence upon political subjects. This question is not to be settled either by Col. Benton's opinion, or that of your humble servant. It is the province of the executive and judicial departments of the Government to construe and execute, the laws. If the officers of the Government, whose duty it is to administer our land laws, and to enforce treaties, and execute the laws regulating intercourse with the Indians, shall declare the country mentioned in Col. Benton's letter, open for settlement, then it will be safe for you to act upon that declaration, and not until then.

Col. Benton says in his Monroe letter, "That connected with the road, and as one of the facilities for making it, is the desirable object of settling the country west of Missouri, to New Mexico and Utah; and I have the gratification to inform you again, (as I informed the people in my speeches at Kansas, Westport and Independence,) that there is nothing in the state of our Indian relations to prevent it. I informed them that the Osage and Kansas tribes in 1825, and the Pawnees in 1833, ceded to

the United States all their lands south of the Platte, and out to Red river; and up to the head of the Kansas; and that after reserves to some tribes and grants to others, there still remained, belonging to the United States the greatest part of the Territory so ceded; and that it was a violation of no Indian right for our citizens to go and settle any where within the limit of that great cession which had not been included in a reserve or grant to the Indians. Mr. Atchison has denied all this, and made a great parade of the pains and penalties, military and civil, which any citizen would incur by acting on my representation of the state of the country.

"In consequence of this contradiction, and not because he contradicted me, but because it was calculated to do a great injury to the people of the State, I have applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs here for the information which his office contains, and which being official may defy contradiction from any quarter. I sent him a map of the United States with the request that he would mark upon it the outline of the three cessions by the Kansas, Osage, and Pawnees, and lay off within it the reserve and grants made in favor of Indians. This he has done, and I have sent the map to St. Louis to be engraved and published for the public information. It shows that a much less portion of the country has been reserved or ceded to the Indians than I had supposed—that the long narrow strip to the Delawares does not touch the Smoky Hill Fork, or the Grand Saline Fork many miles above its mouth, and barely crosses Solomon's Fork; and that all the rivers above that, up to its head, on a line with Bent's Fort, and across from the Arkansas to the Platte, and down to the Missouri line in one place and very near it in others; the whole great cession is free from Indian title and open to settlement without any infringement of Indian rights. I say this with a full knowledge of the Act of 1834, which has been so ignorantly or perversely quoted as constituting all this Territory into an "Indian Territory." The Act does no such thing—it neither gives it to the Indians in general, nor to any tribe in particular, nor makes it Territory for Indians. It leaves all belonging to the United States except what was reserved by treaty or ceded by treaty. The only effect of the Act was to have it considered in law as Indian Territory and to annex it judicially to the Missouri Judicial District, for the single purpose of regulating Indian trade upon it and punishing crimes committed upon it.

[To be continued.]

The following note from JAMES A. SHARMAN, the fellow who decamped from this city about the 25th ult., in consequence of the disclosures made in a letter published in the Journal and the Courier last week, was received by the Postmaster here, a few days since. It was mailed at Cairo, Ills., August 30th, and the postage not paid:

CAIRO, Ills., Aug. 29th, '53.

J. O. BERRY, Esq.,

Sir:—Any letters coming to your office for me, please forward them to Columbus, Georgia. I am bound for that place now, with a pill for some man to swallow. Tell the boys to keep quiet.

Yours Respectfully,

JAMES A. SHARMAN.

—(Courier.)

The Shady Side.

D. E. GARMAN, Commercial Row, has just received this most delightful little book, which is having such a remarkable sale. The many readers of "Sunny Side," Peep at No. 5, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, &c., &c., must not fail to read the "Shady Side." For warm weather especially, and as a book for traveling reading, nothing better can be found. Not merely is it highly bewitching and entertaining, but "true to life" and the reader may learn from its lessons of wisdom and profit. Well may it be termed, as it has been, a "gem of a book."

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, a new work by the author of Musings of an Invalid, Fun and Earnest, Fancies of a Whimsical Man, &c.

For sale by J. J. Ladd

D. E. GARMAN, At the New Book Store.

NEW BOOKS!!

JUST received and for sale at the New Book Store, ANTI-FANATICISM, a Tale of the South, by Miss Martha H. Batt, just published. COUNTRY HOPEFULNESS, OF LORD AND LADY HANCOCK, by Catharine Stedman. The Race for Riches; and some of the Fills into which the runner falls; applying the Word of God to the traffic of men. The Daring Communion; Encouraged by the late Chaplain of the United States Senate; The Wide, Wide World; Quoted by the same author. Thomas Hood's Poems and Whimsicalities.